

ALLIES ADVANCE IN ALBANIA 22 MILES ON 80-MILE FRONT

Austrians Surrendering at Every Opportunity—British Start Offensive in Macedonia Striking Effective Blow Against Bulgarians.

London, July 14.—The Albanian campaign continues to be the most active theatre of war, so far as extensive gains of ground are involved. The advance, made mainly by Italians, with the French on the right flank, has reached a maximum depth of 22 miles on a front of 80 miles, stretching the allied line as it runs from the Adriatic and links up with the Macedonian front. The total number of prisoners taken by the Italians exceeds 1800.

The allied operations in Southern Albania are resulting in one success after another, in spite of the difficult nature of the country. There are no roads in the battle zone and communications are being kept up over the stony, precipitous mule paths.

The British troops in Macedonia, who have been in the region since the beginning of the war, have recently started an operation against the Teutonic allies which may develop westward along the battle-front and eventually conform with the successful drive which is being carried out by the French and Italians in Albania. West of the town of Doiran, which lies on the railroad north of Salonica, the British have delivered a blow against the Bulgarians which was productive of good results. Details of the operations are lacking, but it is not unreasonable to assume that it had in view the ultimate capture of the railroad line running northward from Uskub and the outflanking of the enemy lines north-east of Monastir. In Albania the French troops continued their successful advance; they drove the enemy from Hill 500 and from the village of Narta, at the confluence of the Tomorich and Devoli Rivers. On the right bank of the Devoli they occupied Gramsh.

NO \$2.40 WHEAT IN UNITED STATES

Bill Increasing Price Vetted by President Wilson.

A dispatch from Washington says: A bill to increase the price of wheat to \$2.40 a bushel, which would be a 25 per cent increase over the present price of \$1.92, has been introduced in the House of Representatives. The bill is sponsored by Representative Clegg of Ohio. It is expected that the bill will pass the House in the near future. The bill is intended to protect the American farmer from the competition of foreign wheat. The bill is also intended to protect the American consumer from the high prices of foreign wheat.

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BRITISH GAIN NEAR MERRIS

Are Within Quarter Mile of That Important Hamlet.

A dispatch from the British Army in France says: British operations in the Merris sector since Tuesday have brought the line forward to within about a quarter of a mile west of that important hamlet and secured for the British complete observation of German positions in the village.

On Tuesday Australian units pushed forward north-west of Merris along a front of 1,200 yards to a depth of 250 yards and drove the enemy from the high ground overlooking Merris. On Thursday the British infantry again reached out and claimed another strip of hostile ground west of Merris. This advance reached a maximum depth of about half a mile and extended along a front of 2,200 yards.

As a result, the British positions have been greatly improved and a small salient which had been left in the line after Tuesday's attack has been eliminated.

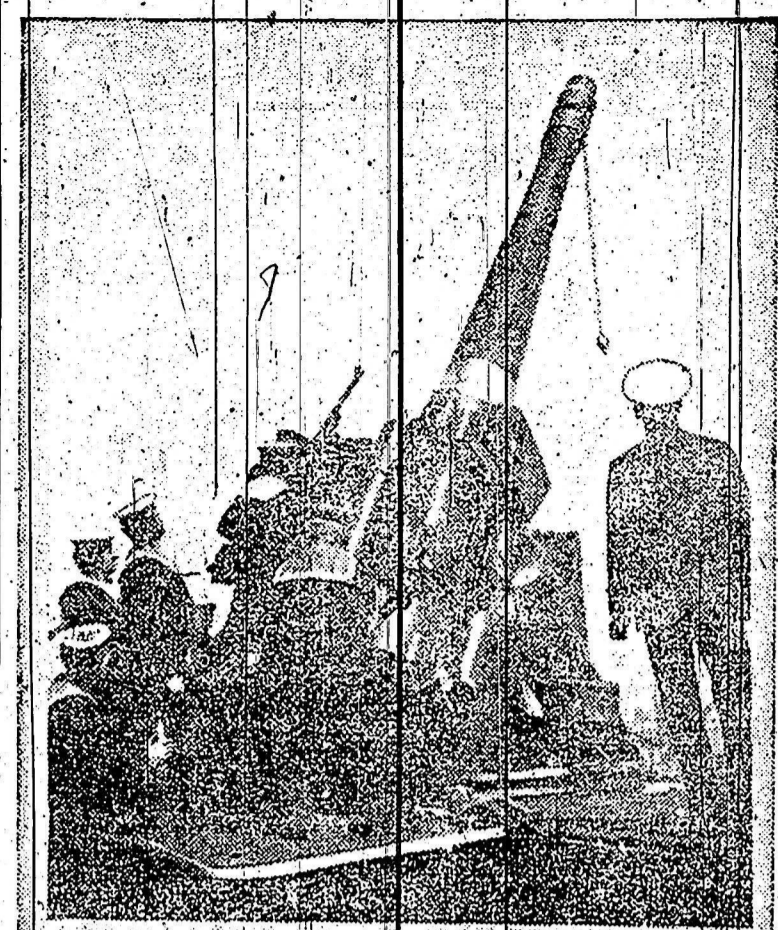
Friday morning the operations were still being continued at various points and one strong position was captured south-west of Merris. For some time the British in this sector have had complete control of No. 1 Man's Land, and the Germans hardly have dared to show their heads.

PICARDY VILLAGES TAKEN BY FRENCH ALONG THREE-MILE FRONT

Strong German Positions Captured and 500 Prisoners—Advanced One Mile Into Enemy's Lines.

A dispatch from London says: Striking the Germans on a front that has been quiet for the past six weeks, the French have once more broken through the enemy defences and advanced their lines. This new blow at the enemy was launched between Castel and Mailly-Rainval, on the Picardy front, south-east of Amiens, where there has been but little fighting since the French, by a local attack, pushed the Germans out of Senecat Wood late in May.

The attack was along a front of approximately three miles. It swept the Germans back out of the village



Ready for Fritz—An anti-aircraft gun at a British coast town. Official Admiralty Photograph.

Markets of the World FIRST ROYAL AIR VOYAGE

King and Queen of Belgium Crossed Channel in 50 Minutes.

A dispatch from London says: A royal air-escort of three Belgian seaplanes guarded King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium on their flight over the Channel from Belgium to England Saturday morning, a trip which marked the first time in history that any ruler has ever made a flight from one country to another.

The royal couple travelled in separate seaplanes, each operated by a Belgian army aviator. On the British side of the Channel the King landed first near a British warship. The Queen descended soon afterwards. Her seaplane also landing near a warship. They started from the Belgian coast and made the trip to England in about 50 minutes. The purpose of their visit to England was to attend the silver wedding anniversary of King George and Queen Mary on Saturday.

This is the first time since the war began that King Albert has visited London, and virtually the first time since August, 1914, that he has been outside his native land. The only time that King Albert has been outside of Belgium has been during one of two informal trips into France.

Breadstuffs
Toronto, July 16.—Manitoba wheat, No. 1 Northern, \$2.23 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$2.20 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17 1/2. No. 4 wheat, \$2.14 1/2, in store; Port William, including 2 1/2 cent tax, \$2.11 1/2. Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., \$3.75; No. 1 C.W., \$3.85; extra No. 1 feed, \$3.95; No. 1 feed, \$2.34, in store; Port William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, kiln dried, nominal; No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nominal. No. 2 white, \$3 to \$4, nominal, according to freights outside. Ontario wheat—No. 2, Winter, per cent, \$2.22, basis in store Montreal. Pats—No. 2, nominal, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malt, \$1.24 to \$1.26, nominal. Buckwheat—\$1.80, nominal. Rye—No. 2, \$1.90, nominal. Millet—\$1.40, nominal. Flour—War quality, \$10.45, Toronto.

Ontario flour—War quality, \$10.45, in bags, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment.

Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal. Freight, 10 cents per ton. Bran, \$85 per ton shorts, \$10 per ton. Hays—No. 1, \$13 to \$14 per ton, track Toronto; mixed, \$11 to \$12 per ton, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, \$8 to \$8.50 per ton, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale. Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 42 1/2 to 43c; prints, per lb., 43 to 43 1/2c; dairy, per lb., 35 to 36c. Eggs—New laid, 41 to 43c. Poultry—Roosters, 20c; fowl, 21 to 22c; ducklings, lb., 30c; turkeys, 27 to 30c.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices: Cheese—New, large, 23 1/2 to 24c; twins, 23 1/2 to 24c; old, large, 25 1/2 to 26c; twin 25 to 26c. Butter—Fresh, dairy, choice, 40 to 42c; creamery prints, fresh milk, 45 to 47c; solids, 44 to 45c. Margarine—28 to 33c lb. Eggs—No. 1's, 48c; in cartons, 51 to 52c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 55 to 60c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 35 to 38c; turkeys, 40 to 45c. Live poultry—Spring chickens, 50c; roosters, 22c; turkeys, 40c; hens, 30 to 32c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bushel, \$8.00; limp, hand-picked, \$7.50; Lima, \$7.50; Java, \$8.50; Bama or Indian, \$6.75; Japan, \$6.50 to \$8.75; Lima, 18 to 19c.

Maple syrup—8 1/2-lb. tins, 10 to a case, \$14.50; imperial gallon tins, per tin, \$1.25; imperial two-gallon cans, per can, \$1.50; 1-gallon cans, per can, \$2.00; maple sugar 1-lb. box, pure, per lb., 24 to 25c.

Montreal Markets
Montreal, July 16.—Oats, Canadian western, No. 2, 99 1/2c; extra No. 1, \$1.05. Flour, new standard grade, \$10.95 to \$11.05. Rolled oats, \$10.25 to \$10.50. Gallon cans, per gal., \$2.00; maple sugar 1-lb. box, pure, per lb., 24 to 25c.

Live Stock Markets
Toronto, July 16.—Choice heavy steers, \$14.00 to \$14.50; butchers' cattle, choice, \$13.50 to \$14.00; do., good, \$13.00 to \$13.25; do., medium, \$12.00 to \$12.50; do., common, \$10.00 to \$11.00; butchers' bulls, choice, \$11.50 to \$11.75; do., good bulls, \$11.00 to \$11.25; do., medium bulls, \$7.50 to \$8.50; butchers' cows, choice, \$11.50 to \$11.75; do., good, \$11.00 to \$11.25; do., medium, \$8.50 to \$9.25; do., common, \$7.00 to \$8.50; stockers, \$8.00 to \$10.50; feeders, \$10.50 to \$11.00.

Montreal, July 16—Choice steers, \$12.00; poorer, \$10.00; choice bulls, \$10.00 to \$7.00; butchers' cows, \$7.00 to \$9.00; canners, \$5.00 to \$6.00; choice milk-fed calves, \$12.00 to \$13.00; poorer grades, \$7.00; sheep, \$12.00 per 100 lbs.; Spring lambs, 18c. per lb.; choice select, hogs, \$19.00; pigs and hoes, \$15.00.

50 BELGIAN GIRLS KILLED BY BOMBS

Were Making Bandages in Hospital Raided by foe Aircraft.

A dispatch from London says: In a recent German raid on the Belgians, more than 50 girls were killed by air bombs launched upon an ambulance depot. According to another dispatch from The Hague, 50 bombs were dropped in the immediate neighborhood of the park, and several struck a large villa about 100 yards from the hospital.

Of the many girls in the villa engaged in making bandages and repairing linen for the wounded 30 were instantly killed or died from injuries within a few minutes; 40 injured were removed from the villa, of whom 24 died later.

COSSACKS JOIN CZECHO-SLOVAKS

Defeat Bolshevik on Trans-Siberian Railway.

Peking, July 14.—Czecho-Slovak troops which captured Nikolik, north-west of Vladivostok, are now closely pursuing the Bolshevik troops which are retreating toward Khabarovsk. The Czecho-Slovaks are receiving assistance from a force of 1,500 Cossacks and a number of Chinese and Japanese volunteers.

Railway and telegraph communications have been opened with Vladivostok. Czecho-Slovak forces have defeated the Russian Bolsheviks near Chita, a town on the trans-Siberian railway, in the centre of Trans-Baikal.

M. Horvath and other members of the Siberian Government, left Harbin today for Nikolik to open negotiations for an alliance with the Czecho-Slovaks.

Behind in Meat Schedule.
Because of the shortage of shipping Great Britain has already fallen behind 25,000 tons in her schedule of meat shipments to France, compared with the total of 70,000 tons shortage in the schedule for 1917.

BRITISH MAKE FOURTEEN RAIDS INTO GERMANY WITH TELLING EFFECT

Great Damage Inflicted in Area Which is a Network of Strategic Railways—In 13 of the Raids British Did Not Lose One Machine.

London, July 14.—British airmen and the Swiss frontier contains a network of strategic railways and very considerable number of munitions factories. These factories have been their full share of attention from British raiders, but hardly less serious damage has been inflicted on the German territory, from which the immediate German transport from the Rhine to the western front depends. On this point the voluntary testimony of prisoners and repatriated civilians is highly instructive. Not only is a great and ever-increasing amount of German energy and trained man-power being diverted to the defence of the Rhine towns, but the interruption of war work is becoming an increasingly serious problem.

GOOD CEREAL CROPS IN ENGLAND

Optimistic Report of Food Situation in Great Britain Received.

A dispatch from Ottawa says: An optimistic view of the food situation in Great Britain is taken in a cablegram received by the Minister of Agriculture from Dr. J. W. Robertson, who is representing the Department of Agriculture on a special mission overseas. The improvements in actual conditions and in the outlook are Dr. Robertson cables attributed largely to the American and Canadian campaigns for conservation, and increased production; the availability of additional shipping; the British Food Controller's regulations; increased yields of cereals and potatoes in the United Kingdom; rigorous economy in France and Italy; and increase in the English potato crop for 1917 of 117,000,000 bushels over 1916.

Dr. Robertson finds that the commodities scarce are sugar, butter and fruit.

"With a considerably increased area," Dr. Robertson adds, "England's cereal crops are in excellent condition. Farmers expect uncommonly large yields per acre. I have seen wheat fields of from thirty to fifty acres each with an estimated yield of 75 bushels per acre. These are exceptional, but the average condition is extra good. Women labor of the farms is proving effective and acceptable, particularly in dairying."

TEUTON NOBLES SELL ESTATES

Because They Fear Revolution

A dispatch from Italian Army Headquarters says: Austrian prisoners confirm the report that a large number of noblemen are selling off their estates in Bohemia and Moravia because they fear a revolution. It is said that Count Czernin, former Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, has sold for 3,000,000 crowns all his lands in Bohemia, and that the purchaser was a bank with agricultural interests. It is also stated that Count Henry Cham-Mertini, former Premier, expressed the opinion in Vienna that a revolution was probable in Moravia and he, therefore, was selling his lands there.

MUST MEET THE DRAFT DESPITE THE HARVEST

A dispatch from Washington says: In response to a request for postponement of the July draft call in the north-west, where wheat is ready for harvest, Provost Marshal-General Crowder has informed the Department of Agriculture that the military programme will not permit of delay in filling the monthly demand for drafted men.

FRENCH TAKE TOWN OF CORCY AND STRONG POSITIONS IN VICINITY

Australians Again Attack on Somme Front, Bringing Back Prisoners—Americans Improve Positions.

A dispatch from London says: French pressure along the line from the Marne to the Aisne, which began two weeks ago as a series of local attacks, has begun to yield results which are appreciable when viewed on the map. The town of Corcy, east of the Retz forest, has been taken from the Germans and strong positions in the vicinity have been captured by the French. The town of Corcy, east of the Retz forest, has been taken from the Germans and strong positions in the vicinity have been captured by the French. The town of Corcy, east of the Retz forest, has been taken from the Germans and strong positions in the vicinity have been captured by the French.

On the British front the Australians have been in action once more, penetrating German positions and capturing prisoners. On the rest of the lines held by the British there have been the usual artillery duels and patrol engagements.

ALLIES CAPTURE ALBANIAN TOWNS

Signs of Austria's Panic in Destruction of Own Depots.

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AMERICAN TROOPS ARE NECESSARY

Instead of Half a Dozen Sections, There Will Be One or Two Companies.

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BRITAIN'S ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR NEXT YEAR

\$14,860,985,000

From March 31, 1918, to March 31, 1919.

London, July 14.—Great Britain for four years of the war is financially self-supporting that she has advanced to European allies \$2,500,000,000, the amount American advanced to her during the last financial year. This condition has been reached by a system of taxation more drastic than any country has ever before sustained.

Her total expenditure for the next financial year, that is, from March 31, 1918, to March 31, 1919, is estimated at \$14,860,985,000. The revenue to be raised by taxation for the year is estimated at \$4,215,250,000, leaving a balance to be covered by borrowing of \$10,645,735,000.

When Lloyd George first asked for a budget of \$10,000,000,000 in 1914, it was to carry out his scheme of social reform the device of which would be shattered by most appalling apprehensions of utter impoverishment. This year the excess profits tax, raised by the levy of 80 per cent on increased profits since the war, produced of itself \$1,500,000,000 in the income tax will produce \$1,422,250,000.

GERMANS CAPTURE AMERICAN PRISONERS

A dispatch from Paris says: Germans capture American prisoners. A dispatch from Paris says: Germans capture American prisoners.

ENEMY PLANES DROPPED

Over 100 Bombs Dropped on British Lines.

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LIFE IN A GERMAN MUNITION PLANT

TOLD BY A BRITISH PRISONER NOW RELEASED.

How Germany Schemes With the Lives of War to Gain Her Own Disgraceful Ends.

THE FOLLOWING STORY OF LIFE IN A GERMAN MUNITION PLANT

The following story of life in a munition plant is told by a British prisoner now released. The following story of life in a munition plant is told by a British prisoner now released. The following story of life in a munition plant is told by a British prisoner now released.